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stocked near five large city parks designated as official evacuation areas. A big budget for television and radio spots and printed materials is aimed at keeping the average resident well briefed on what to do when the big quake comes.

"We can't entirely prevent widespread damage, but we can try to limit it," says Kishio. "And we're fairly certain we can predict the occurrence of a major earthquake within one or two days."

Scientists keep a 24-hour watch over data from devices located at 238 stations along the volcanic spine of the Japanese islands and from one underwater cable on the seabed southwest of Tokyo for signs of the swarm of smaller tremors which are thought to presage a serious jolt.

Tokyo's subterranean water table is checked for a sudden drop that night also indicate a big quake is imminent, while photos from weather satellites are monitored for changes in the cracks in the earth's crust that are thought to run through the city's suburbs.

Should the signs point in an ominous direction, chauffeur-driven government cars will fan out through the city to pick up a half-dozen seismological experts, each fitted out with an electronic signalling device in a black box and deliver them to the situation room at the national meteorological agency. There, they must quickly decide whether to formally ask the prime minister to call public alert.

A study of a thousand years of historical documents led the late professor Hiroshi Kawasumi of Tokyo University's earthquake research center to the theory that a major quake occurs in Tokyo roughly once every 69 years. Scholars now point out that, according to that theory, the city has already entered a critical period.

According to Hiroaki Yoshii, a senior researcher at the Japan Institute for Future Technology, who has recently completed a study on the subject, a giant-size jolt could create havoc in the country's big business circles because of the high concentration of corporate headquarters in Tokyo. "There would be a sudden shortage of funds from financial institutions to manufacturers, and a lot of business failures and corporate mergers," he says.

Major banks already have begun spreading their highly computerized operations to branch offices around the country and installing emergency communications networks. Earlier plans by the government to relocate the national capital have now been dropped because of the astronomical costs involved, Yoshii says.

Japan, as all schoolchildren here know, is a land of earthquakes and, historically, the destruction brought on by frequent giant tremors has kept a powerful hold on the popular imagination. The *Hojoki*, a 13th century Japanese classic, says, "For one terror following on another, there is nothing to equal an earthquake."

Today, Japan is jolted by more than a thousand tremors a year large enough to be felt by its inhabitants, many of them in Tokyo. That, and the fact that the city was destroyed both by the great Kanto quake and American firebombings in World War II, has made Tokyo residents largely fatalistic about another impending disaster. And government efforts to gird for the worst, officials complain, have failed to prompt a genuine state of readiness among the public.

"We are the kind of people who spend scads of money and time on vacations and golf," says Hatano, who sponsors a private organization to educate his fellow citizens on earthquake relief measures, "but won't

give a second thought to our own individual security."○

RESTORE FULL COLA'S FOR FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND FIREFIGHTERS

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1982

○ Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today that would restore full cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's) for Federal law enforcement officers and firefighters, who were unfairly penalized in the recently adopted Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-253).

Under the Budget Reconciliation Act, which I voted against, all civil service employees who retire before age 62 would receive only half of the COLA that other Federal retirees receive. The intent of this provision is to reduce Federal spending by discouraging early retirement from the Federal Government.

However, this new law is blatantly unfair because it makes no distinction between the civil service employee who can choose his or her retirement age, and the approximately 30,000 Federal law enforcement officers and firefighters who are forced by law to retire at age 55.

My bill would correct this injustice by allowing those Federal law enforcement officers and firefighters who retire before age 62 due to the mandatory retirement law (Public Law 93-350) to receive full cost-of-living adjustments in their retirement pay.

As a former law enforcement officer, I am committed to insuring that our Nation's public safety officers receive fair and adequate compensation for the important, and often life-threatening, work they perform. The legislation I am introducing today, the "Federal Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement Protection act of 1982," is consistent with that objective.

I wish to express special thanks to the 5,000 member Federal Law Enforcement Officers' Association (FLEOA) for bringing this problem to my attention. I am hopeful that the legislative remedy I am proposing today received the prompt and favorable congressional consideration that it certainly deserves.○

THE EXPORT TRADING COMPANY ACT—A JOBS BILL THAT WILL WORK

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1982

○ Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I notice in this morning's newspapers that the House leadership will apparently seek

quick consideration of a massive \$1 billion "jobs bill." The news reports suggest that the legislation may be brought to the floor later this week, rushed before us because—in a quote attributed to you, Mr. Speaker—"the American people need to see action now before it is too late."

Mr. Speaker, the voters will issue this Congress its report card on November 2, and I suspect that the grades that they hand out will, in many cases, not be passing marks.

While it is certainly "too late" to enact much of the legislation our constituents had a right to expect from us when they elected us in 1980, I would humbly point out that there is no compelling reason to rush an ill-advised \$1 billion jobs bill before this body. The House of Representatives has already approved—unanimously—a jobs bill: the Export Trading Company Act. The legislation would create between 320,000 and 640,000 new American jobs in the small- to mid-sized businesses hardest hit in these tough economic times. In addition to creating many more jobs than the legislation you propose to bring to the floor, the trading company bill would give our American businesses the tools to compete more effectively in the ever more competitive world market. The jobs created by this legislation are real jobs, jobs that will last because they result from an increased demand in the private sector, not "quick fix" jobs created through increased Federal spending. The jobs created by enacting the trading company measure will not cost the taxpayers an additional dime.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate has also passed—unanimously—its version of the Export Trading Company Act, and it is awaiting action by the conference committee. Does it not make more sense to urge the conferees to complete their work on this major job-creating trade legislation than to spend precious time bringing an ill-advised, budget-busting, counterproductive, billion-dollar measure to the floor?○

PASTOR HONORED FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. CHARLES F. DOUGHERTY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1982

○ Mr. DOUGHERTY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend congratulations and best wishes to both the Crescentville Baptist Church and to its pastor, Charles L. Dear. Today Pastor Dear is celebrating his 50th year of service to the East Godfrey Avenue parish.

After responding to a call to serve, Pastor Dear began his ministry at the Crescentville Baptist Church on September 14, 1932. He and his wife Velma have provided extraordinary

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[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 23, 1982]

NDANK, NDANK

Among the Wolos tribesmen of West Africa, there is a popular saying: ndank, ndank. Literally translated it means slowly, slowly. Things take time. To press a matter too hard is to risk spoiling the outcome.

It's a perspective worth keeping in mind as we watch events on that often unhappy continent, particularly in Namibia. Diplomats have been pressing hard for a political settlement of the conflict between South African backed forces and guerrillas of the South West Africa Peoples Organization, or SWAPO. Our fear is that the five-nation Western "contract group" that has been ramrodding negotiations may be pushing a little too hard.

Certainly the results to date would appear meager. About a year ago there was a flurry of excitement when it was hinted that agreement had been reached on the political principles of a settlement. But it soon became clear that the parties couldn't even agree on a voting formula.

Then there were reports that one of South Africa's prime conditions for a settlement—the removal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola where they have supplied and succored the guerrillas' assault on Namibia—might be met. The Angolans, it was said, were increasingly unhappy with the Cubans, who haven't helped much in their own fight against internal dissidents but who nonetheless are costing Angola half or more of its annual foreign exchange earnings.

But Fidel Castro, not surprisingly, promptly said he had no intention of pulling out. Even more recently there were reports of a ceasefire between South Africa and SWAPO but this too turned out to be a mirage.

It's still possible that something will be worked out sooner rather than later, we suppose. South Africa would undoubtedly like to be rid of its Namibia defense cost. The SWAPO guerrillas, who have been all but defeated militarily, might be tempted to come to terms in hopes of winning elections scheduled for next March. Most of the guerrillas come from Namibia's dominant tribe, the Ovambos.

Contact group diplomats thus have remained optimistic about the possibilities of settlement. They believe that the key to success is American pressure on South Africa combined with economic incentives to Angola and possibly even Cuba. But all this ignores that the real key to a settlement, withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, lies in Moscow.

Castro can't make a move without the Kremlin's consent and Angola's Marxist government would likely collapse in the face of its own guerrilla movement without Cuban protection. A Soviet signal to withdraw would come as a thunderclap, a blow to the Soviet reputation for reliability nearly as grievous as the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. As the Soviet Union has little to offer besides its military reliability and that of proxies such as Cuba and East Germany, it is hard to imagine such a step.

So we fear that much of the talk about an imminent settlement may reflect less the realities of the situation than the fond hopes of the Western contact group.

Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state who is point man in the negotiations, has played a brilliant diplomatic game so far. By tying Cuban withdrawal from Angola to a Namibian settlement he has overcome South African intransigence and shifted the spotlight of public opinion to Cuban and Russian imperialism.

But the contact group should not be too eager to force a settlement. Unless the settlement is truly in the interest of all parties, it will eventually fall apart and destabilize the area even further. The political process in Africa is a frail reed: Witness the near-coup in Kenya and the resurgence of terrorism in Zimbabwe.

Also, the SWAPO cause is not as popular in Africa as one might think from reading the newspapers. Moderate African nations are asserting themselves more vigorously in continental councils. Even some of the front line states in southern Africa would prefer an opportunity to stop the fighting and get on with their business.

By all means let the diplomacy continue but time is not necessarily on the side of the insurgents. If the insurgents perceive that we can't be hustled into agreement that they can't win by force of arms, meaningful agreement will be all the easier to reach. Ndank, ndank.○

JAPANESE TREMBLE IN FEAR OF "BIG ONE"

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1982

○ Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the Japanese may be beating us at another game—earthquake prediction and hazard mitigation.

The Washington Post reported today that Japanese scientists have predicted Tokyo is due for a massive earthquake before the year 2000. Scientists there keep a 24-hour watch over seismic detection devices located along the ring of Japanese islands. These devices help determine when an earthquake is likely. Satellite data and other information is coordinated with this seismic information providing officials with the basis for emergency planning decisions.

I am pleased to report that earlier today the House passed the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act reauthorization. I am satisfied with the bill and hope the Senate will defer to the House version. The upcoming HUD-independent agencies appropriations bill will be considered by the House during the next couple of days. Funding for earthquake programs conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Science Foundation is included in this bill, although not at the levels I would prefer to see.

A severe earthquake could disrupt not only the local area where it occurs with loss of life and property, but could have ramifications for the entire country. A catastrophic event in California for example, has been estimated to potentially cause 5,000 to 25,000 fatalities and \$20 to \$50 billion in damages. No one State, not even California, can sustain such a blow. The Federal Government will have to become involved if only to address the problems caused by such losses to the rest of the country.

The Japanese may have several thousand years of experience ahead of

us in this area, but with a little commitment from our Government I think we can catch up.

Mr. Speaker, I include the Washington Post article for the RECORD for my colleagues to read.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 14, 1982]

JAPANESE SCIENTISTS WARN TOKYO IS DUE TO BE HIT BY MASSIVE QUAKE

(By Tracy Dahlby)

TOKYO—A handful of Japanese civil defense experts, tiny black boxes in hand, converged on a climate-controlled room. Amid situation maps and the whir of computers, they advise the prime minister to sound a full-scale alert.

Local businessman Jiro Hatano calmly gathers up his stocks of water and dehydrated food and makes a speedy getaway, possibly to a camouflaged concrete bunker in a neighborhood garden as hordes of his fellow residents of Tokyo rush to evacuation staging areas throughout the city.

This doomsday scenario, which specialists say could become a reality any day now, is not based on fear of nuclear attack or invasion but on the threat of the gigantic earthquake that is expected to devastate this congested city of 12.5 million.

Just when calamity will strike is now the subject of a sharp debate among Japanese scientists, who are busily marshaling the country's high technology to the still-murky task of quake prediction. But they generally agree that the city has now entered a danger period, making a major quake likely sometime between now and the year 2000.

"History tells us that Tokyo has been hit repeatedly by giant earthquakes," says Masahiro Kishio, assistant director of the earthquake analysis division at the national meteorological agency. "We can say with absolute certainty that the area will be hit again."

Early in the month, 100,000 residents of Tokyo took part in massive firefighting and evacuation drills in commemoration of the great Kanto earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923. It registered a magnitude of 7.9 on the open-ended Richter scale and killed 143,000 people, mostly in the ensuing firestorm, which reduced the city to a smoldering moonscape.

Should a jolt of similar magnitude rock Tokyo today, government officials estimate that at least 38,000 people would die, and another 63,000 would be seriously injured. Nearly half a million wooden houses and shops would be destroyed by fires or tidal waves, leaving 4 million people homeless.

The officials admit, however, that such calculations are extremely difficult. Tokyo now has five times more inhabitants than at the time of the Kanto quake and a population density of 26,000 people per square mile, or nearly three times that of Washington. Its sprawling cityscape is a maze of skyscrapers, apartment buildings and elevated highways built above hundreds of miles of underground shopping arcades and subway tunnels, all of which has amplified the scope for disaster.

The grim possibilities have sent tremors through Japanese officialdom and touched off massive efforts to shield the old capital from destruction. Tokyo is spending nearly \$6 billion—an amount equal to half its yearly national military budget—on a current series of countermeasures including the construction of "earthquake-proof" public buildings, hospitals, schools, roads, and sewer and water systems.

More than 1 million rations of milk, rice, hardtack biscuits and a 42-day emergency supply of fresh drinking water have been